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This work is a scenario of the English lesson dealing with the discussion of one of the greatest problems humanity currently faces. It comprises a series of activities designed for university students learning English at C1 level. The suggested tasks and exercises are aimed at developing students' speaking, listening and reading skills. These activities encourage learners to discuss the problem of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as help them efficiently acquire and actively use the necessary language material.

Keywords: nuclear weapon; annihilation; threat; security; deterrent; sanctions; negotiations; deadlock; lesson plan; the English language; C1 level.

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ruslan.slobozhenko@gmail.com**ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
НА ТЕМУ «ПОШИРЕННЯ ЯДЕРНОЇ ЗБРОЇ У СВІТІ»**

Ця методична розробка є сценарієм практичного заняття з англійської мови, присвяченого обговоренню однієї з найактуальніших проблем людства, і містить комплекс вправ і завдань, орієнтованих на студентів рівня C1. Запропоновані види діяльності передбачають вправління у говорінні, аудіюванні та читанні, заохочують студентів до спілкування щодо проблеми поширення ядерної зброї у світі, організують активне використання та ефективне засвоєння мовного та мовленнєвого матеріалу.

Ключові слова: ядерна зброя; знищення; загроза; безпека; фактор стримування; санкції; переговори; глухий кут; практичне заняття; англійська мова; рівень C1.

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ruslan.slobozhenko@gmail.com**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ НА ТЕМУ «РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ ЯДЕРНОГО
ОРУЖИЯ В МИРЕ»**

Данная методическая разработка является сценарием практического занятия по английскому языку, посвященного обсуждению одной из наиболее актуальных проблем человечества, и содержит комплекс упражнений и заданий, рассчитанных на студентов уровня C1. Предложенные виды деятельности направлены на практику в говорении, аудировании и чтении, вовлекают студентов в общение по проблеме распространения ядерного оружия в мире, способствуют активному употреблению и эффективному усвоению языкового и речевого материала.

Ключевые слова: ядерное оружие; уничтожение; угроза; безопасность; фактор сдерживания; санкции; переговоры; тупик; практическое занятие; английский язык; уровень C1.

For many years, security principles have been based on limits. The advent of nuclear weapons started to undermine this approach to security by making borders easily penetrated. Arms race, rising number of military conflicts around the globe, the issue of weaponization, especially if it is a weapon of mass destruction, are becoming the hot issue. Despite the efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, some countries in their pursuit of a nuclear weapon are seeking domination in the region or trying to restore a balance of military power in the world. But it can lead to conflict and that means an immense nuclear exchange is a possible cause of human extinction. That is why this theme is highly important, enables everyone to get interested in it and concerns students of any major.

**Theme: PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS
DESTRUCTION****English language level: C1.**

Objectives: to improve students' skills in speaking, reading and listening comprehension; to practice thematic vocabulary and grammar.

Materials to be used: article “Why Iran should get the bomb” (available at <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/iran/2012-06-15/why-iran-should-get-bomb>); video “Which countries have nuclear weapons?” (available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swUA33FGXZU>); video “Iran and the bomb” (available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYxEpS5M8Tk>).

**1. “Warm-up”: a discussion of global issues between the
teacher and students**

T: *Tell what these words have in common. How are we affected? What is the most important issue?*

Pandemic; water scarcity; overpopulation; war conflicts; poverty/hunger; energy crisis; pollution; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; global economic collapse.

T: *What do you associate these dates and numbers with?*

06.08.45; 09.08.45; 80,000; 40,000.

T: *Read a short extract about Hiroshima and Nagasaki paying attention to the dates and numbers.*

On August 6, 1945, during World War II, an American B-29 bomber dropped the world's first deployed atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The explosion wiped out 90 percent of the city and immediately killed 80,000 people; tens of thousands more would later die of radiation exposure. Three days later, a second B-29 dropped another A-bomb on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 40,000 people.

2. Watching video 1

T: Watch the video “Which countries have nuclear weapons?” and be prepared to answer these questions:

1. Which countries have nuclear weapons?
2. Which categories do they fall into?
3. What is so special about the agreement in these countries?
4. Can any of the conflicts escalate enough to cause nuclear war?
5. How worried should we be about it?

3. Discussing video 1

T: Give your answers.

4. Reading comprehension. Understanding the main points

T: Read the article “Why Iran should get the bomb” and say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F):

- 1) The past several months have witnessed a heated debate over the best way for the United States and Iran to respond to Israel’s nuclear activities.
- 2) A breakout capability might satisfy the domestic political needs of Iran’s rulers by assuring hard-liners that they can enjoy all the benefits of having a bomb (such as greater security) without the downsides (such as international isolation and condemnation).
- 3) Punishing a state through economic sanctions inexorably derails its nuclear program.
- 4) It is possible, then, that a verifiable commitment from Iran to stop short of a weapon could appease major Western powers.
- 5) Iran succeeded in building its weapons despite countless rounds of sanctions and UN Security Council resolutions.
- 6) Every time another country has managed to shoulder its way into the nuclear club, the other members have always changed tack and decided to live with it.
- 7) In 1981, Israel bombed Syria to prevent a challenge to its nuclear monopoly.
- 8) Israel’s proven ability to strike potential nuclear rivals with impunity has inevitably made its enemies anxious to develop the means to prevent Israel from doing so again.
- 9) Experts believe that Japan could produce a nuclear weapon on short notice.
- 10) The crisis over Iran’s nuclear program could end in two different ways.

Why Iran Should Get the Bomb

A The past several months have witnessed a heated debate over the best way for the United States and Israel

to respond to Iran’s nuclear activities. As the argument has raged, the United States has tightened its already robust sanctions regime against the Islamic Republic, and the European Union announced in January that it will begin an embargo on Iranian oil on July 1. Although the United States, the EU, and Iran have recently returned to the negotiating table, a palpable sense of crisis still looms.

B It should not. Most U.S., European, and Israeli commentators and policymakers warn that a nuclear-armed Iran would be the worst possible outcome of the current standoff. In fact, it would probably be the best possible result: the one most likely to restore stability to the Middle East.

The crisis over Iran’s nuclear program could end in three different ways. First, diplomacy coupled with serious sanctions could convince Iran to abandon its pursuit of a nuclear weapon. But this outcome is unlikely: the historical record indicates that a country bent on acquiring nuclear weapons can rarely be dissuaded from doing so. Punishing a state through economic sanctions does not inexorably derail its nuclear program. Take North Korea, which succeeded in building its weapons despite countless rounds of sanctions and UN Security Council resolutions. If Tehran determines that its security depends on possessing nuclear weapons, sanctions are unlikely to change its mind. In fact, adding still more sanctions now could make Iran feel even more vulnerable, giving it still more reason to seek the protection of the ultimate deterrent.

C The second possible outcome is that Iran stops short of testing a nuclear weapon but develops a breakout capability, the capacity to build and test one quite quickly. Iran would not be the first country to acquire a sophisticated nuclear program without building an actual bomb. Japan, for instance, maintains a vast civilian nuclear infrastructure. Experts believe that it could produce a nuclear weapon on short notice.

D Such a breakout capability might satisfy the domestic political needs of Iran’s rulers by assuring hard-liners that they can enjoy all the benefits of having a bomb (such as greater security) without the downsides (such as international isolation and condemnation). The problem is that a breakout capability might not work as intended.

E The United States and its European allies are primarily concerned with weaponization, so they might accept a scenario in which Iran stops short of a nuclear weapon. Israel, however, has made it clear that it views a significant Iranian enrichment capacity alone as an unacceptable threat.

F It is possible, then, that a verifiable commitment from Iran to stop short of a weapon could appease major Western powers but leave the Israelis unsatisfied. Israel would be less intimidated by a virtual nuclear weapon than it would be by an actual one and therefore would likely continue its risky efforts at subverting Iran's nuclear program through sabotage and assassination — which could lead Iran to conclude that a breakout capability is an insufficient deterrent, after all, and that only weaponization can provide it with the security it seeks.

G The third possible outcome of the standoff is that Iran continues its current course and publicly goes nuclear by testing a weapon. U.S. and Israeli officials have declared that outcome unacceptable, arguing that a nuclear Iran is a uniquely terrifying prospect, even an existential threat. Such language is typical of major powers, which have historically gotten riled up whenever another country has begun to develop a nuclear weapon of its own. Yet so far, every time another country has managed to shoulder its way into the nuclear club, the other members have always changed tack and decided to live with it. In fact, by reducing imbalances in military power, new nuclear states generally produce more regional and international stability, not less.

H Israel's regional nuclear monopoly, which has proved remarkably durable for the past four decades, has long fueled instability in the Middle East. In no other region of the world does a lone, unchecked nuclear state exist. It is Israel's nuclear arsenal, not Iran's desire for one, that has contributed most to the current crisis. Power, after all, begs to be balanced. What is surprising about the Israeli case is that it has taken so long for a potential balancer to emerge.

I Of course, it is easy to understand why Israel wants to remain the sole nuclear power in the region and why it is willing to use force to secure that status. In 1981, Israel bombed Iraq to prevent a challenge to its nuclear monopoly. It did the same to Syria in 2007 and is now considering similar action against Iran. But the very acts that have allowed Israel to maintain its nuclear edge in the short term have prolonged an imbalance that is unsustainable in the long term. Israel's proven ability to strike potential nuclear rivals with impunity has inevitably made its enemies anxious to develop the means to prevent Israel from doing so again. In this way, the current tensions are best viewed not as the early stages of a relatively recent Iranian nuclear crisis but rather as the final stages of a decades-long Middle East nuclear crisis that will end only when a balance of military power is restored.

5. Learning and practicing vocabulary

Definitions

T: Match these words (1-10) from the article "Why Iran should get the bomb" with their meanings (a-j).

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 debate | a) a situation in which agreement in an argument does not seem possible |
| 2 raged | b) able to be proved |
| 3 robust | c) prevent a plan or process from succeeding |
| 4 standoff | d) something that makes someone less likely to do something |
| 5 dissuaded | e) happened in a strong or violent way |
| 6 deterrent | f) strong disapproval of someone or something |
| 7 derail | g) serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part |
| 8 verifiable | h) strong and unlikely to break or fail |
| 9 impunity | i) persuaded someone not to do something |
| 10 condemnation | j) freedom from punishment |

T: Find words and expressions in the article which fit these meanings.

- 1 disadvantage of something (paragraph D)
- 2 an official order to stop trade with another country (paragraph A)
- 3 too bad to be approved of, or allowed to continue (paragraph E)
- 4 not controlled or stopped (paragraph H)
- 5 inevitably (paragraph B)
- 6 decide not to do something (paragraph C)
- 7 seem likely to happen and cause worry (paragraph A)
- 8 the capacity to build and test a nuclear weapon quite quickly (paragraph D)
- 9 course of action (paragraph G)
- 10 yield the demands (paragraph F)

Word partnerships

T: Match these words to make adjective-noun partnerships from the article.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 ultimate | a) debate |
| 2 negotiating | b) sanctions |
| 3 heated | c) table |
| 4 existential | d) deterrent |
| 5 robust | e) threat |
| 6 current | f) standoff |

Text completion

T: Complete this text with the words and expressions without using the article:

The past several months have witnessed 1) _____ over the best way for the USA and Israel to respond to Iran's nuclear activities. As the argument 2) _____, the USA has tightened its already 3) _____ sanctions regime against the Islamic Republic, and the European Union announced in January that it will begin an 4) _____ on Iranian oil on July 1. Although the United States, the EU, and Iran have recently returned to the 5) _____, a palpable sense of crisis still 6) _____.

It should not. Most U.S., European, and Israeli commentators and policymakers warn that a nuclear-armed Iran would be the worst possible outcome of the current 7) _____. In fact, it would probably be the best possible result: the one most likely to restore 8) _____ to the Middle East.

The crisis over Iran's nuclear program could end in three different ways. First, diplomacy coupled with serious 9) _____ could convince Iran to abandon its pursuit of a nuclear weapon. But this outcome is unlikely: the historical record indicates that a country bent on acquiring nuclear weapons can rarely be 10) _____ from doing so. Punishing a state through economic sanctions does not inexorably 11) _____ its nuclear program. In fact, adding still more sanctions now could make Iran feel even more vulnerable, giving it still more reason to seek the protection of the ultimate 12) _____.

The second possible outcome is that Iran 13) _____ of testing a nuclear weapon but develops a 14) _____ capability, the capacity to build and test one quite quickly.

Such a breakout capability might satisfy the domestic political needs of Iran's rulers by assuring hard-liners that they can enjoy all the benefits of having a bomb (such as greater security) without the downsides (such as international isolation and 15) _____). Israel, however, has made it clear that it views a significant Iranian enrichment capacity alone as an unacceptable threat. It is possible, then, that a verifiable commitment from Iran to stop short of a weapon could 16) _____ major Western powers but leave the Israelis unsatisfied.

The third possible outcome of the standoff is that Iran continues its current course and publicly goes nuclear by testing a weapon. U.S. and Israeli officials have declared that outcome unacceptable, arguing that a nuclear Iran is a uniquely terrifying prospect, even an existential 17) _____.

Israel's regional nuclear monopoly, which has proved remarkably durable for the past four decades, has long fueled instability in the Middle East. In no other region of the world does a lone, unchecked nuclear state exist. It is Israel's nuclear arsenal, not Iran's desire for one, that has contributed most to the current crisis. Power, after all, begs to be balanced.

Of course, it is easy to understand why Israel wants to remain the 18) _____ nuclear power in the region and why it is willing to use force to secure that status. Israel's proven ability to strike potential nuclear rivals with 19) _____ has inevitably made its enemies anxious to develop the means to prevent Israel from doing so again. In this way, the current tensions are best viewed not as the early stages of a relatively recent Iranian nuclear crisis but rather as the final stages of a decades-long Middle East nuclear 20) _____ that will end only when a balance of military power is restored.

6. Watching video 2

T: Watch the video "Iran and the Bomb". Guess the meanings of the words and expressions: maim; retaliation; proxy; exponential; rabid dog; cancerous tumor; annihilation; extermination.

7. Discussing video 2

T: What is the speaker's main message? Do you agree with him? Who are the enemies of Iran? Why? Do you believe that nuclear war might happen in the near future?

8. Role-play

T: The UN Secretary General has called for the UN's Security Council emergency meeting on Iran's nuclear program. You are going to represent the countries which directly or indirectly take part in the conflict (the USA, Israel, Great Britain, Saudi Arabia, China, Germany, France). Express your position on it, focusing on styles of conflict: avoiding the conflict, giving in, standing your ground, compromising, collaborating.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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